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NATIONAL INCINERATOR COMPANY
303-305 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

"And where two raging fires do meet together, They do consume the thing that gives them fury."









HE French conquest and occupation of Egypt occurred more than one hundred years ago. After the fall of Alexandria came the battle of the Pyramids where the French, numbering 36,000, routed and vanquished 60,000 Mamelukes entrenched at Embabeh opposite Cairo on the Nile.

Napoleon, himself leading the invading army, sounded the battle keynote: "Soldiers, forty centuries look down upon you from the summit of the Pyramids."

Almost equally Napoleonic, and as pertinently expressive of fact, would have been the slogan: Soldiers, forty centuries look down upon you from the summit of the Rubbish Mountains of Cairo.

The Arab city, only separated from the battlefield by the Nile, was actually bounded on three sides by huge mountains of refuse and rubbish, the communal accumulation of waste through ages of time, which frowned from high altitudes in perpetual menace upon the growing population and offensively towered far above the monumental Pyramids.

From that era to the present day is a long span. Cairo's refuse mountains have been razed and they no longer overtop the Pyramids. But their unsanitary prototypes exist, even in this progressive age, in the so-called "dump piles" of almost every American city. These are located, usually, upon low lands adjacent to the municipality where waste and refuse are "disposed"—only to decay under the effect of light and air and freight the atmosphere with the myriad germs of deadly disease whose trail is that of the fly.

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The fly has been accurately called "the most dangerous animal in the world." Napoleon, in a modern light, had more to fear from the fly in Egypt than from the famous cavalry and overwhelming numbers of the Mamelukes. In the Spanish-American war, four American soldiers were killed by the common fly to every man who fell by a Spanish bullet. It has been reliably asserted that the housefly is the conveying cause of twenty deaths a day in the city of New York the year round. An eminent medical authority has recently stated that the fly as a carrier of the germs of typhoid fever annually costs the people of the United States for sickness, medical expense, and lost time, the vast sum of three hundred and fifty million dollars.

The housefly is prodigiously prolific and, relatively, it has no equal as a germ carrier and disease conveyer. Four hundred flies, taken from ordinary localities were examined not long ago at the State Agricultural Station in Connecticut. One innocent looking specimen carried 6,600,000 germs and the majority of the four hundred were loaded with more than 1,250,000 bacteria each. There was a time when typhoid fever was largely caused by drinking impure water. Today the fly is the chief typhoid carrier and it distributes with equal facility, dysentery, Asiatic cholera, tuberculosis, ophthalmia, smallpox and many lesser diseases. An eminent historian of the fly recently asserted that this "most dangerous animal in the world" kills more human beings than all the beasts of prey and all the poisonous serpents together.



All sanitary questions, as that of the fly, center about the individual, in the home and elsewhere. Most American towns and cities today have municipal "dump piles"; a very few have disposal plants for the destruction of waste and refuse. Whatever the method of final disposal by the municipality, it is in every case necessarily preceded by the collection of waste matter from residences and otherwise. Here again is a germ trail blazed and perpetuated by the collector which leads always to the private garbage can, the nursery and home of the fly.

Common practice imposes upon the householder the necessity of maintaining a receptacle on his premises for the storage of all forms of household refuse, particularly vegetable and animal waste, which becomes garbage long before the arrival of the collector. Thus the so-called "garbage can" has become a permanent household institution and the "garbage man" a periodical household visitor. This waste receptacle is opened and reopened, many times daily, its contents are handled and rehandled, until at last it is a thing unclean, never sterile, impossibly sanitary, a permanent nuisance, the natural habitat of the germ carrying fly, the winter lunch counter and summer picnic ground for many larger and equally dangerous animal itinerants.

This is the institution which attracts and demands the periodical visitation of the private, licensed or municipal collector, the garbage man. He comes,—his wagon heavily laden with tank or receptacles which, even though airtight, have been opened and reopened at the stations along his route; he handles and removes the contents of the household garbage can or bin, performing the work with his own hands; and he goes,—leaving the receptacle lighter in waste, but heavier in germs. His is a slow moving van which never exceeds the speed limit, the necessary but unsanitary vehicle of a personally conducted fly tour from house to house, from the final place of disposal to the individual garbage can and back again. The work of the collector by the nature of the circumstances is wholly unsanitary, his presence never anything short of an offense. A mental photograph, once made, of this household institution and the collector with his usual load of animal passengers and freight is not to be forgotten. The film may be destroyed but the picture remains, sticks in the mind and with daily increasing emphasis speaks a condition which cries aloud for a remedy.



Scientific and practical persons, health authorities, sanitary engineers and experts, and public officials are now in substantial agreement as to the best and only effective sanitary method of final garbage disposal. This method is destruction by fire,—incineration. Unquestionably, the general

adoption of such means by public authority would obliterate the municipal "dump pile," make for better sanitary conditions and really solve the problem for towns and cities as to the final disposal of garbage. But, even so, the *collection* of garbage would still be a necessity, the garbage man would still be abroad in the land, and the private, or household garbage can would still remain. The individual problem would be as far from solved as formerly. Manifestly the municipal problem is one thing, that of the individual is another, and a totally different thing.



The common source of waste is the household, the private and public institution, and wherever individuals are met together in living and working. Here, at the very source, is the point of attack if relief is to be had from present conditions. The method most to be desired is obviously that which can be economically, safely, practically, individually applied. Any method will fail and fail utterly which does not absolutely eliminate the private garbage can, permanently discharge the garbage collector and wholly and completely destroy waste matter where it originates, on the spot, in a sanitary way. Destruction by fire, -incineration, -is the accepted method, but how it is to be applied at the common source of waste, in the household and elsewhere to accomplish the results desired,—that has long been the problem. After many years of study, practical experimentation and scientific development the problem was solved finally, and for the first time, by the invention of a device which actually does the business,—The Incinerite. More than a thousand satisfied users in American homes and institutions now attest its value and efficiency.



What it is, what it is not, and what it accomplishes in results are the chief points in a story of uncommon interest. In a word, The Incinerite is the copyrighted trade name of the original refuse receptacle and destructor solely designed and constructed to temporarily store, and finally destroy mixed waste where it originates. It completely solves the

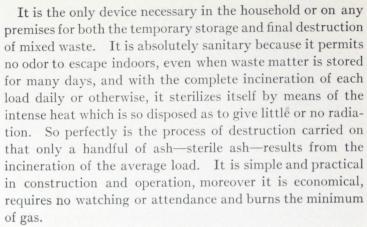
problem in a sanitary way in the home and wherever garbage or waste abound. As a receptacle for the temporary storage of all forms of waste and refuse, it is odorless, does away with the handling and rehandling process, and takes the place of the ordinary garbage receptacle. As a destructor it burns gas for fuel,—natural or artificial gas—and destroys finally by incineration, waste, refuse or garbage, wet or dry, animal or vegetable, where it originates. Where there is an Incinerite there will be no garbage. It prevents garbage, banishes the garbage can, discharges the garbage man, and requires no ash man. It solves the problem for Residences, Country Estates, Apartment Buildings, Clubs, Hotels and Restaurants. It is an indispensable necessity in Hospitals, Asylums, Sanitariums, Public School Buildings, Telephone Exchanges, Banks and Institutions.



The Incinerite is the conception of a practical mind which understands the power of heat. It is designed and constructed upon scientific lines and in accordance with the best experience in practical mechanics. It represents an even balance of the scientific and practical elements in conception, design and construction.

It is preferably installed in the kitchen, near the kitchen range, where it may be conveniently at hand for use as a waste receptacle. As such it is odorless and sanitary and, except for the inconvenience of location, it might be placed in the dining room or parlor. When connected, as an ordinary stove, with the chimney flue and the gas supply it is ready for business. It may be connected with the kitchen range flue or any other flue without in any way decreasing the efficiency of the flue or the device itself, or it may be set in the chimney brace with only its face exposed. Waste is placed directly in the Incinerite from time to time as it accumulates, thus requiring no rehandling, and when convenient, once daily in the average residence, or more or less frequently if desired, the person in charge turns a valve. lights the gas, leaves the Incinerite, returns in about an hour, shuts off the gas by simply turning a valve, and meanwhile, the Incinerite has done the rest.







The Incinerite is scientifically constructed of iron and steel. The gas burners, through which the foundation fire is supplied, are protected from filling or clogging by the cone grate which holds the refuse load and supports the second fire from which the combustion flue makes its exit into the main flue. Fire travel starts at the gas burners, where it inaugurates a process of refuse conversion by drying and evaporating the moisture, proceeding thence automatically through the garbage cone grate where the second fire accelerates combustion and develops that intense internal heat which is essential for the complete destruction of injurious organisms and gaseous compounds within the device itself. The distribution of air chambers, intakes and outlets and the use of insulation in combination with cast iron and sheet steel reduce heat radiations to an unobjectionable minimum even in summer weather, and complete a plan of construction which permits and induces results at once thoroughly satisfactory and absolutely sanitary. Water tube grates and jackets, which invariably require periodical cleaning and prevent high temperature because of the heat taken up by the water, form no part of the Incinerite construction.

The Incinerite operates under forced draft which, in combination with the *constant* gas fire peculiar to it, causes that perfect combustion and develops that high temperature



which are absolutely necessary for the sanitary consumption of noxious gases and the complete incineration of mixed waste without nuisance. A coal fire does not answer the purpose. The inevitable result of the use of coal for foundation fuel is a slow burning, and inconstant, low temperature fire which distills gases instead of consuming them, and cooks waste where it should burn and destroy it. The regular use of coal for fuel makes the process of incineration slow, measurably unsanitary, and the result incomplete and unsatisfactory. The ash resultant tells the story. That from the Incinerite is relatively infinitesimal in amount, fine and sterile in character; that from coal is coarse, partially clinker, and of large bulk, requiring the regular service of the ash man for its final disposal. The Incinerite by its peculiar combination of scientific and practical elements, including its employment of gas for foundation fuel, dries its load, evaporates the moisture at low temperature, and by the aid of two fires in one, develops complete combustion and high internal temperature whereby gases are self-consumed and the process of destruction by fire—incineration rendered perfect.

The Incinerite is as distinctive in character as it is in name. There is no other device which successfully does the same work or achieves the same complete results, and none by the same name. It is the original, the pioneer, the only "tried out" device of its kind. Nothing similar is the same.

It is not a coal consuming, garbage cooking, gas distilling, ash producing crematory or stove.

It is not a water heater, has no water heating attachments, and requires no costly plumbing arrangements or expensive accessories, or even attendance.

The Incinerite is solely a refuse receptacle and destructor. It is an absolutely sanitary, self sterilizing, safe, practical, economical and efficient, two in one, waste receptacle and incinerator, which requires no stoking, watching or attendance and is practically ashless. More than a thousand satisfied users of the Incinerite in American homes, hospitals and institutions, attest its value and efficiency.





A FEW RESIDENTIAL USERS

Mr. F. W. Woolworth, President, F. W. Woolworth Co., Fifth Ave., New York.

Mr. F. D. Underwood, President, Erie Railroad, New York.

Mr. J. B. Duke, Pres., American Tobacco Co., New York.

Mr. H. Tracy Balcolm, Buffalo, N. Y.

U. S. Senator Eugene Hale, Washington, D. C.

Mr. R. A. Long, Kansas City, Missouri.

Mrs. Chas. Fleischman, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mrs. E. W. Clark, St. Martins, Philadelphia.

Mr. George Burnham, Portland, Maine.

Mr. Everett Morse, Boston, Mass.

Mr. Clement Studebaker, Jr., Vice-President, The Studebaker Corporation, South Bend, Ind.

Mr. Alvah Crocker, Fitchburg, Mass.

Governor Charles Warren Lippitt, Providence, R. I.

Col. Ned Arden Flood, Meadville, Pa.

Dr. Horace M. Brown, Milwaukee, Wis. Mr. Andrew Radel, Bridgeport, Conn.

President Nicholas Murray Butler, Columbia University, New York.

Mr. William L. Peel, Pres., American National Bank, Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. George Woodward, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Mr. Edward Tuck, New York and Paris.

Mr. Edward Duff, Vice-President, Safe Deposit & Trust Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mr. August Belmont, New York.

Mr. W. G. Collins, Seattle, Washington.

Mr. W. H. Robinson, Pittsburgh, Pa. And a thousand others.



A FEW HOSPITAL USERS

U. S. Marine Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

U. S. Marine Hospital, Chicago, Ill.

Pennsylvania State Hospital for the Insane, Warren, Pa.

Cincinnati General Hospital, Cincinnati, O.

Boston Lying-in Hospital, Boston, Mass.

Flower Hospital, New York.

New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, New York.

U. S. Public Health and Marine Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Boston Consumptives' Hospital, Boston, Mass.

Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Boston.

St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Boston, Mass.

Brighton Contagious Hospital, Brighton, Mass.

Newton Hospital, Newton, Mass.

Essex County Isolation Hospital, Belleville, N. J.

Waterbury General Hospital, Waterbury, Conn.

Trull Hospital, Biddeford, Maine.

House of Providence, Holyoke, Mass.

Springfield General Hospital, Springfield, Mass.

Sisters of St. Francis, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Health Department, Fall River, Mass.

Bellevue Hospital, New York.

Lakeside Hospital, Milwaukee, Wis.

Branch Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio.

House of Rest for Consumptives, New York.

Private Hospital of Dr. C. R. Holmes, Cincinnati, Ohio,

Allegheny General Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa.

St. Vincent's Hospital, Toledo, Ohio.

Consumptive Day Camp, Boston, Mass.

Dr. J. E. Sadlier's Hospital, Poughkeepsie, New York.

Pittsburgh Children's Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa.

St. Joseph Infirmary, Louisville, Ky.

American Stomach Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Titusville Hospital, Titusville, Pa.

Sewickley Valley Hospital, Sewickley, Pa.

Altoona Hospital, Altoona, Pa.

Dixmont Hospital for the Insane, Dixmont, Pa.

New Webber Hospital, Biddeford, Maine.

Harvard Memorial Hospital, Boston, Mass.

And a thousand others.





A FEW OTHER USERS

St. Monica's Home, Roxbury, Mass.

The Sarah J. Baker School, Roxbury, Mass.

Recess Club, New York.

Girls' High School, Boston, Mass.

Woodward High School, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Hughes High School, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Woolworth Building, The F. W. Woolworth Co., Lancaster,

Geo. E. Stifel & Company, Wheeling, W. Va.

Crawford House, Boston, Mass.

Tuft's Medical College, Boston, Mass.

Studebaker Corporation, Administration Building, South Bend, Ind.

F. H. Dow & Company, Boston, Mass.

Bradford Academy, Bradford, Mass.

Horton Apartment House, Providence, R. I.

Century Holding Company's Apartment Building, Fifth Avenue, New York.

New Grand Central Railroad Terminal, New York.

Doubleday, Page & Co., Administration Building, Garden City, New York.

American Bank Note Company, New York.

Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa.

Bankers Trust Company, New York.

Pittsburgh Safe Deposit & Trust Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Rogers, Peet Company, Broadway and 13th St., New York. Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, New York.

Elk's Club House, Everett, Mass.

St. Barnabas Free Home, McKeesport, Pa.

Bell Telephone Exchanges, Boston, Mass.

Bell Telephone Exchanges, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Bell Telephone Exchange, Cambridge, Mass.

Bell Telephone Exchange, Dorchester, Mass.

Bell Telephone Exchange, Roxbury, Mass. Bell Telephone Exchange, Salem, Mass.

Bell Telephone Exchange, Springfield, Mass. Bell Telephone Exchange, Brookline, Mass.

Bell Telephone Exchange, Brockton, Mass.

Bell Telephone Exchange, Houston Station, New York.

And a thousand others

THE INCINERITE





THE INCINERITE. Detailed Schedule of Types and Sizes

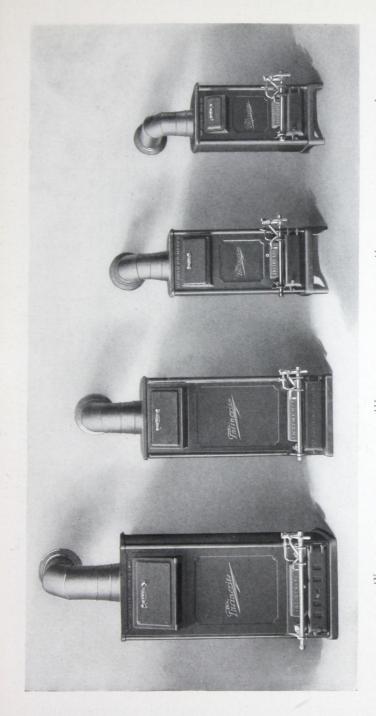
General Purposes of Use	For special or secondary purposes where ordinary or large capacity is unnecessary.	For ordinary household and numerous other uses where medium capacity is desired.	For large residences, hospital wards, tele- phone exchanges, small restaurants, etc.	For general hospital waste, hotels, clubs, in- stitutions, country estates, public schools, etc.	For special or secondary purposes where ordinary or large capacity is unnecessary.	For ordinary household and numerous other uses where medium capacity is desired.	For large residences, hospital wards, tele-
For special ordinary or For ordinary or For ordinary or Por large rephone excha For general stitutions, co For special ordinary or For ordinary or For large reformance ordinary							
Price	\$ 85	100	175	225	85	100	175
Capacity	1/2 Bu.	I Bu.	2 Bu.	3 1/2 Bu.	1/2 Bu.	I Bu.	2 Bu.
Height	36 in.	42 in.	48 in.	57 in.	30 in.	35 in.	so in.
Depth	r6 in.	20 in.	22 in.	27 in.	r4 in.	16 in.	20 in.
Width	16 in.	20 in.	22 in.	27 in.	r5 in.	r8 in.	ni cc
Floor Space Occupied	16x16 in.	20x20 in.	22x22 in.	27x27 in.			
Number	1	0	3	4	-	61	,
Type	Portable	Portable	Portable	Portable	Wall	Wall	Wall

within the chimney brace with only its face exposed. Architects usually specify the wall type for new buildings; it is supplied The Portable Type is that commonly used and is supplied in the four regular sizes. The Wall Type is designed to be set in the regular sizes except number four. Special sizes and types are manufactured to order for every special use.

economy and prevents disappointment. With proper installation and use according to directions, the practical success of The simple in operation. Careful selection of the size necessary for the individual requirement secures adequate capacity, works easily installed by a competent plumber or mechanic who has only to connect it with the chimney flue and gas supply. It is important that The Incinerite be selected and ordered of the proper size and capacity for the purpose desired. Incinerite on any premises is easily achieved.

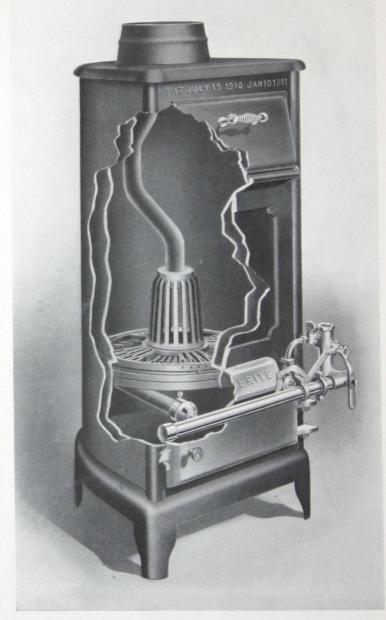
All prices are net, F.O. B. cars, New York or its equivalent. The Incinerite may be seen in operation at the executive offices and salesrooms of the manufacturers in New York and at numerous branches throughout the United States and Canada, where visitors are welcome. Orders and requests for information may be sent direct to the manufacturers,

NATIONAL INCINERATOR COMPANY, 303-305 Fifth Avenue, New York



Portable Type—The four regular sizes

THE INCINERITE



Internal view showing simplicity of construction

THE INCINERITE =



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Internal view showing fire travel

THE INCINERITE 5



Wall Type
One of the three regular sizes

THE INCINERITE 5





Portable Type
One of the four regular sizes



New Model Apartment Building, 998 Fifth Ave., New York Messrs. McKim, Mead & White, Architects

In this new structure, the Apartment Building has reached its latest and highest development. Eighteen Incinerites, each installed beside the kitchen range, complete the equipment of the eighteen separate family apartments. Each apartment has an Incinerite all its own. There is not a garbage can in the entire building and the garbage collector never visits the premises. The Incinerite completely solves the problem in apartment buildings, residences, hospitals and institutions.

INCINERITE INSTALLATIONS A FEW OF THE MANY

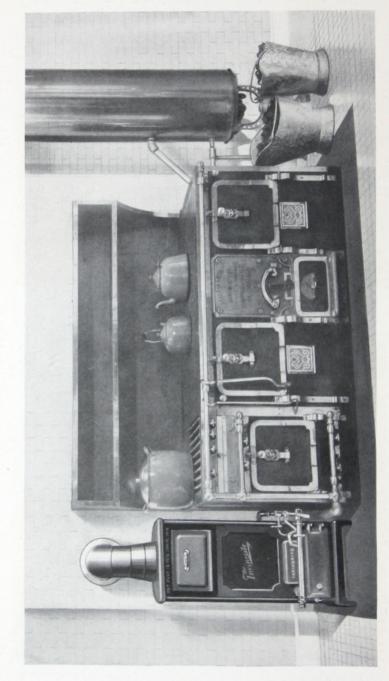




In this 22-story building at the corner of 31st Street and Fifth Avenue, New York, are the executive offices and salesrooms of the National Incinerator Company where the Incinerite may be seen daily on exhibition and in service operation. Visitors are welcome.



303-305 Fifth Ave., New York



Partial view of the model kitchen in the home of Mr. J. B. Clews, Fifth Avenue, New York, illustrated on the opposite page



Residence of Mr. Murray Guggenheim, Elberon, New Jersey



Residence of Mr. J. B. Clews, Fifth Avenue, New York





Residence of Mr. M. Crouse Klock, Syracuse, N. Y.



Tippecanoe Place, Residence of Mrs. Clem Studebaker, South Bend, Ind.





Residence of Mr. John T. Pratt, Glen Cove, Long Island, N. Y.



Residence of former U. S. Senator Eugene Hale, Washington, D. C.



Residence of Mr. Harry L. Laws, Avondale, Cincinnati, Ohio





Residence of Mr. Jonathan Bulkley, Park Avenue, New York



Residence of Mr. August Belmont Residence of Mr. Ernest Flagg New York



New York





Residence of Hon. Chas. Warren Lippitt, Providence, R. I.



Residence of Mr. Percy R. Pyne, Park Avenue, New York



Residence of Mr. Geo. F. Lufbery Jr. Elizabeth, N. J.



Residence of Mr. D. B. Meacham, Avondale, Cincinnati, Ohio



Residence of Mr. George B. Baldwin, Chestnut Hill, Mass.





Residence of Mr. Ernest Du Pont, Wilmington, Del.



Residence of Mr. F. W. Woolworth, Fifth Avenue, New York



latest and highest development in hospital construction in the world will find expression in this great plant covering 27 acres. Its splendid equipment will include about 60 Incinerities. As the buildings are constructed, an Incineritie is installed in each sink room with its own vent flue, into which are thrown all waste and soiled or infected material, thus doing away with objectionable waste receptacles of every kind and their transportation to and from the wards. Bird's-eye view of the new General Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio, now under construction, of which Messrs. Samuel Hannaford and Sons are the architects.



Boston Blind Babies' Nursery Boston, Mass.



Brighton Contagious Hospital Brighton, Mass.



Titusville Hospital Titusville, Pennsylvania





New Employees' Building Pennsylvania State Hospital for the Insane, Warren, Pa.



New Men's Convalescent Home Pennsylvania State Hospital for the Insane, Warren, Pa.

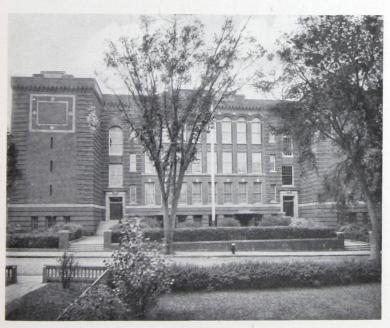


Contagious Group, General Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio. Nine Incinerites destroy all the waste in these buildings where it originates. No collector has ever visited the premises





Girls' High School, Boston, Mass.



The Sarah J. Baker School, Roxbury, Mass.



Administration Building, Messrs. Doubleday, Page & Company Publishers, Garden City, L. I.



New Grand Central Station, New York The greatest railroad terminal in the world



United States Marine Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.



Hughes High School, Cincinnati, Ohio



Woodward High School, Cincinnati, Ohio, of which President Taft is a graduate



Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, Boston, Mass.

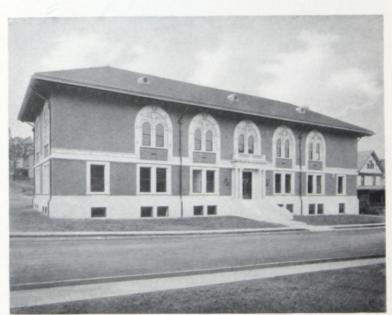




Main Telephone Exchange Boston, Mass.



Telephone Exchange Salem, Mass.



Avon Telephone Exchange, Cincinnati, Ohio





Woolworth Building, Lancaster, Pa.



Hotel Essex, Boston, Mass.



